

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and this street.—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GARDEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—PEP O'DAY.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—LES TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES. Matinee at 1—MARIUS ANTOINETTE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—FRA DIABLO.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK SHEPPARD—LIM-ERICK BOY.—YANKEE JACK.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 St. corner Eighth av.—MADAME—DUN GIOVANNI.

NEW YORK THEATRE, corner New York Hotel.—UNDER THE GANGETT. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Matinee at 1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN MATINEE at 1.

IRVING HALL, Irving Place.—SOURCES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

BARNARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Third street.—PANTO AND MATINEE at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 21st street.—FARCE OF BRAHAM. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GRENATICS, EQUESTRIANISM, &c. Matinee at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—HAROLD CONQUESTOR. Matinee at 2.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, EQUESTRIANISM, &c. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway.—EROTIC ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND EQUESTRIANISM.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—BAILLIE, FARRIS, FANTOMINE, &c. Matinee at 2.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifth street.—THE PILGRIM. Matinee at 2.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—AMERICAN.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—EROTIC MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, January 18, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, January 17.

The sales of church property in Italy prove very profitable to the government. Fenianism progress in

outrages and treason trials in Ireland. Very stormy weather prevailed in England. The bullion in the bank of France has increased largely. The Turkish government seeks to raise a loan in London.

Tenerife, in the Canary Islands, had been visited by a violent and destructive hurricane.

The Chinese imperial army was again defeated in battle by the rebels.

By the steamship Australasia we have a mail report in detail of our cable despatches to the 4th of January—the same date as the advices by the steamship Pereira, published yesterday.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House the Senate amendments to the Anti-Contract bill were not considered. The debate on the Reconstruction bill was resumed, with the agreement that it might be continued to-day and that on Monday the previous question would be considered second.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, bills to cede David's Island to the United States, to locate a Harbor District and establish a Board of Wharves and Piers; incorporating the New York Underground Railroad Company, and the Annual Canal Appropriation bill, were introduced. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

In the Assembly, bills to provide for a Public Market in New York, and to reduce the fair on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads, were introduced. A resolution was introduced denouncing the act of Secretary Stanton in retaining in the Cabinet when he was not wanted by his Chief, as opposed to public decency. The Assembly then adjourned until Monday.

THE CITY.

The Citizens' Association, in a letter to the Speaker of the State Assembly, object to the appointment of a new commission to disburse the proposed \$500,000 for the relief of the poor in New York city. They assert that that amount will be consumed in salaries, while the old Board of Public Charities and Correction can do the work much better.

In the case of the People, &c., of New York against Joseph R. 12th, which came before the Supreme Court, General Term, on certiorari to review the proceeding at Special Sessions, under which the prisoner had been convicted of larceny, Justice Ingraham rendered a decision yesterday, holding that the conviction of the petitioner was illegal, as but one Justice of the two composing the court was sitting at the trial, and that in the event of the absence of one Justice from the bench, owing to illness or absence from the city, it should so appear upon the record upon which the conviction appears.

In the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, a motion was made to strike out an answer as irrelevant in an action for slander, in which Henry Hives is plaintiff and John Green, President of the Second Avenue and Forty-second Street Railroad Company, is defendant. Plaintiff alleges that defendant called him a thief. Decision reserved.

In the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, yesterday, before Judges Brady and Barrett, the decision of the Seventh District Court in favor of Coburn, Mason and others, defendants, was reversed. It was an action to recover \$110 arising out of a betting affair, in which the plaintiff, Edwin Wilson, alleged that he made a bet as to the quality of wine and as to when Hicks was executed, and when the money was lodged with a stakeholder a dispute arose and Coburn, it is alleged, walked off with the money.

In the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday, before Commissioner Coburn, the long litigated Wood-Newsom case reached a stage that promises a speedy termination to it. The case was submitted with argument of counsel to the Commissioner, who reserved his opinion.

Edward Titus sued Edward Thornton, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 2, Brooklyn, yesterday, for \$5,000 damages for false imprisonment. A verdict for \$500 was rendered for the plaintiff. In this case the plaintiff had been arrested on suspicion of larceny by the defendant, and two days after was discharged by a Justice after an examination.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Brooklyn, Charles Kelley sued William B. Barber for \$2,425, one quarter's rent of a storehouse and wharf. Defendant acknowledges the non-payment of the rent, but sets up a counter claim of \$2,575 for damage alleged to have been done to the goods stored in his warehouse, by the neglect of Kelley to keep the premises in repair. The case is still on.

In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday Mrs. Mary Tate commenced suit for damages in \$5,000 against Charles J. Taylor and others for the loss of her husband, who was drowned while in a row boat with a collision with the steamer Norwalk, which belongs to defendants. The latter deny negligence on their part, and the case was continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer Eagle, Captain Green, from Havana and Nassau, arrived at this port yesterday. Her arrivals are to the 11th inst. from the former and the 13th from the latter port. Her special Cuba cable telegrams have announced the news brought by the Eagle.

The reports relative to the intentions of the President in reference to the case of Secretary Stanton are numerous and conflicting. The most exciting story is that he will soon resign his refractory subordinate and prefer charges against him that will bring the matter before the Supreme Court of the District.

The case of McArdie, the Vicksburg officer, who was arrested some time ago by General Ord and placed under \$20,000 bonds by a Mississippi court, came up in the Supreme Court at Washington yesterday on an appeal.

a motion for an early trial was argued. The court took the subject under advisement. This is a case which involves the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the article on the powers and duties of the Legislature was adopted, with a section prohibiting lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets in the State. The year 1868 was determined upon as the time when another constitutional convention may be held.

General Meade has removed the Comptroller of the State of Georgia and appointed an army officer to the position.

In the Mississippi convention yesterday several resolutions were introduced about the poll tax. A resolution was adopted providing for a list of citizens in whose behalf Congress is to be petitioned for removal of disabilities.

The case of Tracy against the First National Bank of Selma was argued yesterday before the Court of Appeals at Albany. The suit raises the question of the legality of attachment under State law of the property of national banks. Decision reserved.

William T. Hamilton was elected United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature yesterday, in place of Reverdy Johnson, by a vote of 55, to 46 for Governor Swann.

The English war steamer Chanticleer arrived at Victoria on the 16th from Honolulu.

Another destructive fire occurred in Chicago on Thursday night. The loss is over \$200,000.

A declaration to the amount of \$300,000 is reported in the Hamilton county (Ohio) Treasury.

The New Reconstruction Bill—The President and the Impediment Penalty.

The new Reconstruction bill, which is to be passed on Monday next by the House of Representatives, and which is doubtless destined soon to become a law over the President's veto, provides:—

SECTION 1. That the existing provisional civil State governments—those set up by President Johnson and so far left by Congress at the discretion of the military commander—in the ten unrebuilt rebel States shall not be recognized by the executive or judicial authorities of the United States.

SECTION 2. That the General of the Army (General Grant) shall have full and absolute authority in the execution of the Reconstruction laws over each and all the ten States embraced in the five Southern Military Districts.

SECTION 3. That the General of the Army, in his discretion, may remove and appoint the civil officers in said States, and the President shall not interfere with him in these matters or in the appointment of the military district commanders.

SECTION 4. That it shall be unlawful for the President to order the army or navy to the support of any of the existing provisional civil governments of said ten unrebuilt rebel States.

SECTION 5. That any interference by any person with intent to prevent the execution of the orders of General Grant under this law shall be held a high misdemeanor, subject to a penalty of five thousand dollars fine and two years imprisonment.

This is substantially the new bill. It proposes to set aside the President and to make the General of the Army chief magistrate over these ten unrebuilt rebel States. In other words, the constitutional President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army over all the States and Territories under the jurisdiction of the United States is by this bill to be President only over those States and Territories represented in Congress, and General Grant is to be President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army—nay, absolute dictator—over the States still excluded from Congress. We are to have two Presidents—one, conditional, over the North, elected by the people, and one, absolute, over the South, appointed by Congress, each in his district independent of the other. The question is here suggested, however, Will Mr. Johnson, in view of his constitutional oath, recognize such an act of Congress as this? He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He may, in this capacity, order the General of the Army to Alaska to look after the Esquimaux in that extensive district, or to St. Thomas to look into the advantages and disadvantages, earthquakes, &c., of that island for military purposes; and should the General refuse to obey any order of this kind he may be subjected to a court martial. But suppose that in these measures of resistance to this bill of usurpations Mr. Johnson were to be arraigned before the Senate on articles of impeachment, and were to be tried, convicted and removed for "high crimes and misdemeanors," what then? Why, then, so far as this Congress is concerned, with "Old Ben Wade" in Johnson's place, the last obstruction to the consummation of the radical programme down South would be removed.

We perceive, too, that the terrors of impeachment are again revived for the benefit of Mr. Johnson. In Thursday's House debate Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, remarked that if the failure to impeach "were attributed to any lack of political firmness or to any timidity on the part of the House, he could say to those who so believed that they would find themselves in error; that "the republicans in Congress meant that the late rebel States should never come back except as loyal States;" that "they would fight it out on this line if it took all summer;" that if "obstructions were placed in the way of the republican party they would, with the blessing of God, be removed." In the next place, we have a leading radical organ opposed to the late impeachment movement thus speaking in reference to executive obstructions to the Tenure of Office law:—"If Andrew Johnson means to defy this Tenure of Office law and make a war upon the country, let him do it, if he dare, and take the consequences." Again it cries aloud:—"We say, let the President, if he dare, put a finger upon Mr. Stanton or General Grant." "The next card that Congress may play is impeachment. It is for Mr. Johnson to say whether it shall be played or not."

Impeachment, then—a convenient pretext of hostility from Mr. Johnson for impeachment—is an object of the unseemly enforcement of this Tenure of Office law in the case of Mr. Stanton and of this new Reconstruction bill. The radicals of Congress, let us assume, no longer aim to frighten, but wish to provoke the President to some overt act of resistance upon which they can indict, convict and displace him. What, then, is Mr. Johnson to do? These rabid radicals will stop at nothing, and they have a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress. Thus situated, what is Mr. Johnson to do, or what can he do, but submit to the despotic power of Congress? We say that in maintaining his oath and his office he can disregard these threats of impeachment, and ought to disregard them—that it is his duty to do so, and take the consequences. What has he to fear from impeachment? Let us suppose that from a stubborn resistance to these Congressional usurpations of his authority he is impeached and removed, has he not an appeal to the people? We are sure that in such an appeal from Congress to the country he would, by a restless uprising of the people in his vindication, be carried back into the White House, and with an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives to sustain him. At all events, it appears to us that between a manly resistance to the aggressions of a fanatical radical Congress and a degrading submission, resistance or resignation and an appeal to the country is the only alternative for Mr. Johnson.

cal radical Congress and a degrading submission, resistance or resignation and an appeal to the country is the only alternative for Mr. Johnson.

Lord Clarendon, the Holy Father and the Fenians.

The Earl of Clarendon—an English statesman of much experience and sagacity—has undertaken a special mission to Rome to request of Pius the Ninth "to use his influence with the inhabitants of Ireland for the suppression of Fenianism." The Earl is accompanied by Lord Bloomfield, British Minister at the Court of Vienna, so that the suit of the Defender of the Faith in St. James' will be placed before the Sovereign Pontiff in the Vatican with all the proprieties of Cabinet routine and all the amenities and good feeling of the Austrian concordat.

This appeal of England to the head of the Catholic Church is, in its intent and object, reasonable enough, and may be useful in the desired direction if the Holy Father possesses any particular placebo likely to be effectual in the ugly case of these cross-grained Fenians, which we very much doubt. We think, however, that Lord Clarendon has not shown his usual appreciation of time and circumstances in choosing the present moment for its presentation. The Holy Father is just now considerably exercised and annoyed with home matters and what, in the case of a man of family, would be termed domestic troubles. Garibaldi has not been effectually laid, the September Convention is on the point of repeal, the French troops are hanging "off and on"—neither in Rome nor fairly out of it—Victor Emanuel keeps around, notwithstanding the bull of excommunication; and, as if to fill the troubled caldron to overflowing, his Holiness has made a venture into the question of woman's rights, and feels himself called on to undertake to regulate the style and cut of female dress in the Eternal City. He has just ordered the Cardinal Vicar to issue a decree on the subject, in which he complains that the Romans seem to forget that a church is the house of God, and says that "probably the cause of this evil is to be found in the conduct of the women, who, when they go to church, dress as if for a theatre or a fashionable promenade." His Holiness recommends that a number of respectable ladies should form themselves into a society with the object of "contravening by their example and influence a luxury which produces the ruin of families and leads to immorality." The Cardinal Vicar, in publishing the decree, announces that women with "extravagant headresses" shall in future not be admitted to the communion table.

Now, Lord Clarendon ought to have known all this. He has the telegraph at his command and could have learned in a moment what sort of a pickle the Sacred College is in. His lordship has evidently neglected to obtain this information, and hence the inopportune moment at which the communication of his royal mistress will reach Rome will probably defeat its object. It is really uncharitable on the part of England to trespass on the good nature of the Pope at such a time. Had Queen Victoria been personally informed that the matter of ladies' headresses and short petticoats was in order in the Vatican she would have comprehended the Papal difficulty at once, and endeavored to "hold on" a little longer, with the aid of carnal weapons, of rifled cannon and iron-clad ships, without troubling the venerable Pontiff with the unfashionable vagaries of the Fenians before he had adjusted the woman's rights difficulty in Rome.

Congress is Not the Nation.

Congress, however vicious its legislation, however extravagant, however insane, can hardly imperil the nation except as its immediate interests are imperilled by the temporary supremacy of bad laws; for Congress is not the country. In the days of the French revolution it was different, for the National Assembly was France. In the days of the great rebellion in England it was different, for Parliament really had the people in it or behind it. They were days in which the mass of men thought less and knew less than now. They were days in which the telegraph did not carry to the numberless cities of either nation its constant statement of the progress of events, so that the people might scrutinize the conduct of those who pretended to act in their name—days in which there was no regular recurrence at the polls of a peaceful means by which the people could repudiate men who had betrayed their trust, either in selfish ambition or party passion. Guillotines were the only resource, and the blood they drew emanated an excited people. But the ballot box is our guillotine. With this we cut off the political head of our Executive once in four years; with this we decapitate a whole Congress once in two years, and the telegraph gives the people that daily statement of facts by which they judge who to decapitate; and this is our safety. Already the nation has sufficiently declared against radicalism, and since the election of the members of this present Congress the country has repudiated the principles that prevail in it. Congress goes forward desperately, knowing that its life is short, wishing to do what it may in the little time that remains to it. But all its efforts will result only in giving greater strength to the reaction against the nigger supremacy policy of the fanatics who believe that the true course to pursue toward an offending eye is to pluck it out.

The Last of Maximilian.

Our cable despatches of yesterday gave us a full and unusually graphic account of the funeral of Maximilian. It has been impossible for us to read these despatches, with all their sorrowful details, without reflecting on the brief but eventful past with which his name has been so prominently associated. It seems but as yesterday when Maximilian and his beloved Carlota lived a life of contentment and of enviable bliss amid the shades of Miramar. It was a species of Eden to the youthful and happy pair. Into this Eden, however, as into many others which have formerly existed, Satan entered. The words of the tempter were powerful. Visions of splendor and of dominion arose in the mind of the ambitious prince. Maximilian, like a second Adam, yielded to the subtle influence of woman. The forbidden fruit was tasted. Their eyes were opened. How bitter the tempting fruit has proved to be, and how disappointing the splendid visions, all the world now knows. Mexico was reached; imperial titles were worn; but empire to them was never more than a mockery. Barroo has received back all that the

world knows of Emperor and Empress. But how great the change which has passed over both! Maximilian returns but dust and ashes, and Carlota is a hopeless lunatic. In the sad history of this high-born and once happy couple what a field is opened to some Schiller or Shakespeare of a future time!

Ignorance in Congress.

Mr. Bingham is one of the keenest and readiest of the radical members—an acute parliamentarian in all regards, although, by the way, no man was ever more handsomely laid under the table than he was by the republic of Mr. Eldridge on Thursday. Mr. Bingham is, moreover, the gentleman who holds that five lawyers in the Supreme Court ought not to set aside a bill that had been voted for by "sixty lawyers in Congress"—evidently having no notion of the difference between politics and law. This learned gentleman seems to suppose that the United States is a pure democracy; that everything in it is subject to the breath of the majority, and that it will be a "sad day" when it is otherwise. He has, perhaps, heard of the constitution; but as to what constitutional government means he certainly knows nothing. He is a fine specimen of a smart man—"most ignorant of what he's most assured." He thus scornfully spoke in debate the other day of another member:—"The gentleman seemed to assume that there were tribunals in the country superior to the people who created them." Now, in this there was no reference to any action of the people through the States for an amendment to the constitution and the tribunals it establishes; the phrase "the people" was used for the majority in Congress. And thus we may see that Mr. Bingham holds in scorn the principles of all who believe that there is anything in our government that the rash readiness of an excited majority cannot change. And this man is held to be one among the less contemptible in knowledge of those who represent the people in Congress. Here are more of his words in the same debate:—"It would be a sad day for American institutions and for the sacred cause of republican governments if any tribunal in the land created by the will of the people was above and superior to the people's power." All this, let it be remembered, is said with regard to the action of Congress. The "people's power" means their power to pass such laws as the one on the Supreme Court, not their power to modify the organic law in the regular way. What does this class of politicians suppose the constitution was made for?

The Eastern Question—Ominous Signs.

Our cable despatches regarding the situation in the East of Europe justify the fears which we expressed some days ago. The breach between Russia and Turkey widens more and more. According to a Russian journal of some official authority the Sultan has been urged to "make extensive naval and military preparations in the Mediterranean," and Russia explains her meddling policy in Turkey by the statement that she desires no extension of territory, but is concerned for the safety of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

Our news for some time past has been quite in keeping with this view of the situation. A letter which we published in yesterday's HERALD, from the pen of our special correspondent at Constantinople, shows that the Ottoman government has been and still is manifesting a willingness to satisfy the reasonable demands of its Christian subjects, but that Russia remains as exacting and unreasonable as ever. Russia, in fact, in the interests of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, has both intrigued and dictated, and her dictation has been as incursions as her intrigue has been ill-disguised. The policy of England has been as obstinate in seeking the preservation of Turkey as that of Russia has been in seeking its destruction. After some shifting about on the part of Austria and France—France particularly—it may now be taken for granted that the old coalition (Italy, of course, is excepted) against Russia and in favor of Turkey is completed. The Western Powers have, however, been as liberal in tendering advice to Turkey as Russia has been busy in intrigue; and so long, we may rest assured, as the Porte manifests a disposition to profit by the advice tendered, so long will the Western Powers stand by it.

The question as between Russia and the Western Powers in relation to the affairs of the East is, to a large extent, a legacy left by the Crimean war. It might have been better for all parties if that war had never taken place. It was Russia, however, and not the Western Powers, that provoked that war, and if the former suffered defeat and humiliation she had herself to thank. But defeat and humiliation do not necessarily uproot ideas. Russia was not less convinced after the Crimean war than she was before it that it was her destiny to march upon and to establish the seat of her government in Constantinople. It was merely a question of time, and her purpose to accomplish her destiny was deepened rather than otherwise by the temporary check. We do not say that the time has yet come when the crescent on the dome of St. Sophia must yield up its place to the cross. Our opinion, rather, is that it has not yet come. In an encounter at the present moment with the Western Powers, who are in honor bound to defend Turkey, the probability is that Russia would be again worsted. We are not the less convinced, however, that the time is coming when Russia will find her opportunity, and when Constantinople, directly or indirectly, will fall into her hands.

In considering this Eastern question it must always be borne in mind that Russia represents principles which are progressive, and that Turkey represents principles which are retrograde, and that, in the very nature of things, the principles represented by Russia must in the end bear away the palm of victory. It must also be borne in mind that two-thirds of the population of Turkey in Europe are Christian, most of whom are of the Greek Church, of which Russia is the natural and acknowledged protector. It is impossible that four millions of Mussulmans should continue to lord it over eleven millions of Christians. The disparity in numbers, as well as in thoughts and feelings, between the governing and the governed classes, is too great for such a state of things to continue. Sooner or later Turkey in Europe must come under Christian influence. Russia insists upon it, and if Russia plays her cards well the time is not far distant when the Western Powers will relax their opposition.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IRELAND.

Fenian Assault with Grease-Fire—A Man of Action in Court.

Cork, Jan. 17, 1868.

A phial of the explosive fluid known as "Grease Fire" was thrown yesterday at one of the witnesses for the government in the Fenian trials here; but the material failed to ignite, and no injury was done. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17, 1868.

At the examination of Lannon yesterday Sergeant Kelly, the survivor of the two policemen who were shot at Stepaside, and a woman, both swore that they fully recognized the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shots which wounded one policeman and killed the other.

ENGLAND.

State of the Weather.

London, Jan. 17, 1868.

The weather is quite stormy. At this hour the wind is blowing hard from the west.

The thermometer indicates 46 degrees.

ITALY.

Profitable Sales of Church Property.

Florence, Jan. 17, 1868.

The sales of the ecclesiastical estates sequestrated by the Italian government have so far proved very productive.

The sums realized at these sales show an average appreciation of forty-three per cent in the value of the property since it was placed in the market.

TURKEY.

A Money Loan Proposed in England.

London, Jan. 17, 1868.

The Turkish government is seeking to raise a loan in the English market, the proceeds of which are to be applied to improving the navigation of the mouths of the Danube.

CANARY ISLANDS.

Violent and Destructive Hurricane at Tenerife.

London, Jan. 17, 1868.

Information has been received here that a very violent hurricane recently prevailed at Tenerife and in that vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses unroofed and blown down, &c.

The damage was very great, though no mention is made of loss of human life.

CHINA.

The Imperial Troops Again Defeated by Rebels.

London, Jan. 17, 1868.

Advices from Hong Kong and Shanghai have been received, which state that another battle had been fought between the rebels and the imperialists at Shantung. The imperialist army, which was under the command of Fochai, was again defeated.

FRANCE.

The Bank Return and Stock of Bullion.

Paris, Jan. 17, 1868.

The regular weekly returns of the Bank of France show that the amount of bullion in the vaults has increased seventeen millions of francs since the last report.

CUBA.

Exchange Quotations—Marine Intelligence.

Havana, Jan. 17, 1868.

Exchange on London 12 1/2 per cent, premium, on Paris, 1/4 a per cent discount; on the United States, in currency, 27 1/2 per cent discount for long, and 25 1/2 for short; in gold, 1 per cent premium for long and 2 1/4 a per cent for short.

The steamer Santa of the Union and Bienville sailed to-day for New Orleans.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Draft of a Constitution Reported—Relief for the People.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1868.

The Convention to-day adopted the rules of order, and elected J. W. Freck, of Wilmington, sergeant-at-arms.

The Committee on the Constitution made a report in reply to the order of the Convention requiring a draft of a constitution.

Mr. Rodman, of Beaufort, offered an ordinance providing relief for the people, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole for discussion.

Mr. Durham, of Cleveland (conservative), offered resolutions declaring that the people of North Carolina are sincerely desirous of resuming their constitutional relations with the government and the sister States. They acknowledge the power of Congress to enforce the Reconstruction acts, but believe them unwarranted, unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive. The resolutions were laid over.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Proposed Homestead Law—The Question of Confiscation and Disfranchisement.

Charleston, Jan. 17, 1868.

In the Convention to-day Mr. Parker introduced an ordinance to establish a homestead law, exempting property to the amount of \$2,500 from levy or seizure. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hurley proposed an ordinance to declare all outstanding obligations for the purchase of stores null and void, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Longly introduced a resolution declaring that the public good requires the sale of the city to raise money to pay the accruing interest and to liquidate other debts; also asking the Legislature to place the Board of Health, Board of Police Commissioners and Police Commissioners under the control of the city government.

The State Senate to-day adopted a resolution commending the United States Senator for reinstating Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

GEORGIA.

The Correspondence Between Ex-Governor Jenkins and General Meade.

Augusta, Jan. 17, 1868.